

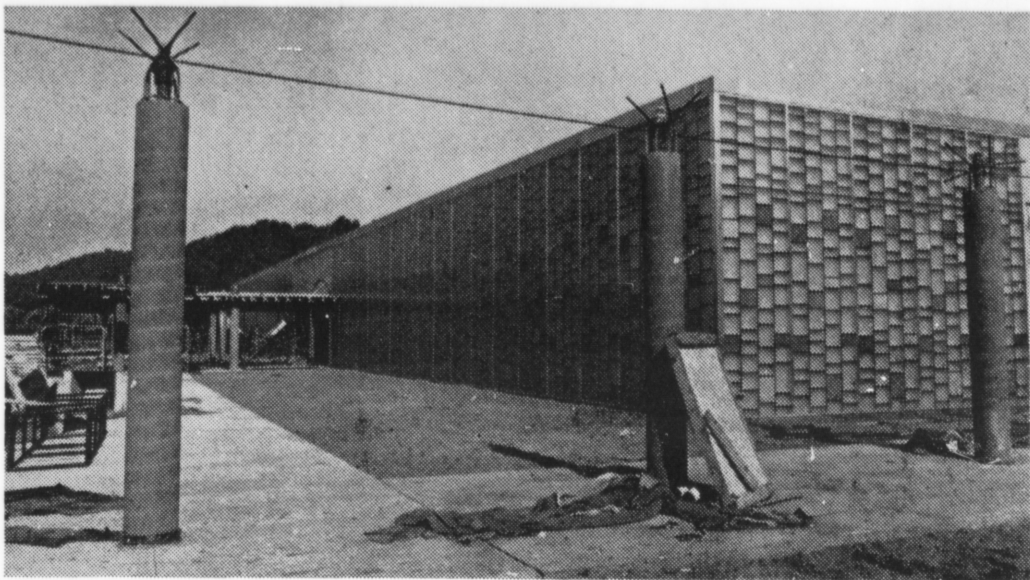
# The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. LV, No. 120

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Eight Pages



**Prestonsburg Community College**

Scheduled to open this fall, the Prestonsburg Community college is nearing completion. The air-conditioned building has 35,000 square feet. The \$899,690 structure includes 20 classrooms, 14 offices,

and a library. The branch at Elizabethtown also opens this fall and the Somerset and Hopkinsville branches open in September, 1965.

## 8 Students In Annual Seminar

Eight University students are getting an insider's view of the federal government this summer in UK's annual Washington Seminar. The eight hold jobs for the summer in various offices in the nation's capital.

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### Ag College Studying Production Potential Of Farm Economy

The University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics is conducting a study of the production potential of Kentucky commercial farming. It will be used in the State's effort toward an annual billion dollar farm economy.

Dr. William A. Seay, dean of the college, said he hoped to have a report within a month outlining growth and development patterns in Kentucky's farm income.

Governor Breathitt said the detailed report will serve as "both a benchmark and blueprint for the development of an efficient farm program in the state."

gress, the Washington Seminar was inaugurated in 1962 as a means of giving upperclass and graduate students a clearer insight into federal government operations.

Mrs. Katherine Kemper, director of the University Placement Service, and members of the UK Alumni Association's District of Columbia chapter have coordinated the job-hunting effort during the three years the program has been in operation. But the number of job applications from students always exceeds the available positions.

Students who have landed berths in the seminar report that they benefit not only from their job experience but from the frequent, informal conferences which are held throughout the summer with senators, congressmen and other government figures.

Chairman of the current seminar is Carl Modecki, Pahokee, Fla., who was graduated in May from the UK School of Journalism. Now employed in the public affairs office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, he plans to enroll this fall at George Washington University Law School.

Other UK students or recent

graduates participating in the seminar include Ed Whitfield, a Madisonville senior majoring in business administration; Loretta Flanders, Paris, who was graduated in May as a political science major; Charles Kirk, Maysville, who will return to UK in the fall for his second year in the College of Law; Mrs. Kirk, the former Sue Ellen Grannis of Maysville, who in September will begin work toward a master's degree in library science.

Art Simon, a Paducah senior majoring in industrial relations; Jerry Joldersma, Holland, Mich., former UK diplomacy student who will go to Ceylon this fall to continue his studies under a Fulbright scholarship, and Mary Porter, a senior political science major from Richmond.

Whitfield is working for the Comptroller of the Currency, Miss Flanders for the Navy Department, Mrs. Kirk for the Department of Agriculture, Simon and Joldersma for the Department of the Army, and Miss Porter for the Marine Corps. Kirk is employed on a construction project.

All of the seminar participants were recent luncheon guests of the District of Columbia Alumni Club, which is headed by Sam C. Beckley, Arlington, Va.

## Henderson Branch Director Appointed

### Three New Departments Created By Trustees

The University Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees yesterday approved the appointment of Dr. Marshall Arnold of Bowling Green as director of the Henderson Community College.

The committee also accepted over \$9,500 in scholarships earmarked for the community colleges.

Three new departments were also created—one in the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry and the other two in Commerce.

Dr. Arnold, whose appointment is to become effective Monday, succeeds Dr. Louis C. Alderman, who resigned earlier this month to accept the presidency of the four-year Middle Georgia College at Cochran, Ga. Dr. Alderman had been director of the Henderson Community College since 1959.

A 43-year-old native of Benton, Mo., Dr. Arnold holds two bachelor's degrees from Southeast Missouri State College and master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Missouri.

In 1959 he was appointed to the staff of Science Research Associates and assigned to Bowling Green as the firm's Kentucky field representative. In that position he has worked closely with Kentucky schools, serving as consultant in the development and use of instructional materials, tests and evaluation services.

The scholarships for the community colleges came from local businesses and organizations in the various areas.

The Prestonsburg community college, to open in September, received \$3,250 in scholarship grants. The Henderson branch received \$3,350, the Ashland branch got \$2,160, and the branch

at Elizabethtown received \$750.

The new department of cell biology, established jointly in the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, is for instruction of students in the health sciences in this area and for research and graduate study with the understanding that when a Ph.D. is to be offered in cell biology, it will be University-wide in scope and under the general supervision of the Graduate Dean.

Dr. Richard S. Sweet, a professor of bio-chemistry in the College of Medicine was appointed chairman.

Two departments were established in the College of Commerce to bring the structure of the College in line with typical organizations. The two departments, Economics and Business Administration, should permit more efficient use of the facilities in the new commerce building to open in September, help in recruitment of new faculty, and promote program development.

Dr. John Masten was named acting chairman of the Department of Economics and Dr. John Douglas was named acting chairman of the Department of Business Administration. Each appointment is for one year.

The Board also authorized the President to establish procedures for the enrollment and recognition of Postdoctoral Scholars, Interns, Residents, and Clinical Fellows.

The Board also accepted over \$47,000 in grants and gifts from various donors.

## Board Hears Result Of Parking Study

A parking summary that estimates a five-level parking garage and a 500-car lot will be required to meet the University's parking requirements was presented to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees yesterday.

These parking facilities, the report said, would only meet parking requirements on campus through the fall of 1966.

The estimated cost for the lot and the garage would be \$1,365,000. Of this, \$1,265,000 would go for the five-level, self parking garage that would accommodate 790 cars.

The plan's suggestion that the

garage and lot be built was based upon a campus parking study that concluded an additional 622 parking spaces would be needed by fall, 1966, and that an additional 1,348 spaces would be required by fall of 1968.

The garage, if built, would be located east of Rose Street near the boys dormitories. The lot would be built near the Agriculture Science Building. Board approval would be needed for construction of both.

The parking study was organized under a new parking control plan approved by the Trustees on Feb. 21. The new system places the Vice President for Business Affairs in charge of University parking, taking parking out of the Dean of Men's Office.

Under the new parking plan, student parking fees will remain the same while faculty and staff members, who previously had paid no parking fee, will be charged according to their parking place and rank. The faculty members will be given priority on spaces nearer their office.

Under the current parking arrangement, the study estimated there was a ratio of one space to each 1.2 faculty and administrative vehicle, one space to each 1.1 staff vehicle, and one space to each 1.5 student vehicle.

Parking permits are now issued by five classifications: academic and administrative faculty, staff and disabled students, general students, visitor's parking, and service vehicles and service trucks.

## Human Sympathy At Zenith In 'Susannah'

"How short people are on loving kindness. It must make the good Lord sad," Sam Polk tells Susannah, his sister, in the Guignol Theatre's music drama, "Susannah."

"Susannah" is a contemporary opera that demands the peak in human sympathy and understanding, and the University production achieves both these zeniths.

As the curtain opens, the people of New Hope Valley, Tennessee, are having a rollicking square dance just prior to the beginning of the upcoming revival meeting. In contrast to the fun loving people are the church elders—a group of senseless, self-righteous, "human beings" filled with prejudice, ignorance, and hate.

In a few days, after the Rev. Olin Blitch has arrived, the elders, while looking for a baptismal creek, discover Susannah bathing in it. From that moment on, Susannah is persecuted by hypocrisy—namely the church elders.

The climax to the drama comes when Susannah, driven by their demands for a public confession, attends a revival meeting. There, she meets, not Christians, but a malevolent, bigoted mob, reeking with a sadistic curiosity in her.

In the Apocrypha of the Bible, Susannah's chastity is rewarded. In Floyd's drama, it is not.

The play itself seems to drag a little in the first act, and the opening scene is somewhat short of the enthusiasm necessary.

Kernel reviewer Frank Browning wrote this criticism from Tuesday night's special press showing.

Actually, the first act as written sets the scene, and the real drama does not begin until the second act, which is a rising crescendo carrying the audience steadily with it until the climax.

Taking the lead as Susannah is Donna Kelley, whose voice is

penetrating in the dramatic scenes and like a lark when she sings such arias as "Ain't It A Pretty Night." Her acting equals her voice.

The Rev. Olin Blitch is played by Wayland Rogers, who does a superb job. His characterization of a country revival preacher—which could be humorous if overplayed—is not only realistic, but also contains the pathos of a man defeated by his own teachings.

Sam Polk, played by Michael Sells, is a simple mountain trapper prone to "go off on a drunk" occasionally, but guided by a faith in God and a basic understanding of people. Sells' character is difficult to portray due to the fact that it is not so clearly defined as Susannah's and Blitch's.

Little Bat, played by Randy Williams, might be called three dimensional malevolence. He is a weakling filled with fear, ignorance, and malice. Williams succeeds in creating an utterly disgusting character.

Deserving much credit is Celia Butler who plays Mrs. McLean, Elder McLean's wife, mother of Little Bat. Her hate-infested mind is perhaps bordering on insane cruelty as she beams, watching Susannah's torment at the revival.

Carlyle's music, to which the term "difficult" is a great understatement, is masterfully played by Charlotte Tacy, a high school student at Bryan Station, and Janet Hall, a music instructor.

Although the scenery in "Susannah" is basically functional, it is beautiful, and the lighting greatly facilitates the scene changes. Particularly good is the scene in which Susannah is discovered bathing; the black landscape is silhouetted against the freshness of the early morning sky. It seems a contrast of black bigotry with fresh purity.

Critics have declaimed "Susannah" for its subject matter, stating that is inadequate for grand opera. But, then, "Susannah" is not grand opera: it is musical drama.



# Governor Backs Rights, Legislature Backs Down

The *Kernel* was saddened Monday when our General Assembly failed to give support to the calling of a special session to enact civil rights legislation for the state.

While the pre-legislative caucus idea is new, the *Kernel* believes that the legislators are grabbing at straws in criticizing the Governor for the pre-session caucus rather than calling a long, expensive special session to again turn down the bills.

The Governor has gone on record, and even staked part of his political future, on securing rights for our Negro citizens on the state level.

Monday our state legislators were apparently looking back—home where their constituents live and vote for them, rather than forward—where Kentucky rather than the federal government would be administering public accommodations legislation.

We believe in our representative

form of government. We also believe in our federal system where we have local, state, and then federal controls.

Our legislators apparently were looking back to last November when Republican candidate Louie Nunn, running on a platform with a segregationist air, came close to defeating Breathitt.

The members of the General Assembly, some apparently fearing the voters back home, and others refusing to go on record and blaming the Governor for his money-saving pre-session caucus, again turned their backs on the Negro citizens of our state.

We believe Gov. Breathitt should be commended for his work in trying to swing a majority of our legislators to the side of civil rights legislation in Kentucky.

We are indeed saddened that he failed.

## War Of Nerves Continues In South Viet Nam

In a war of nerves no one nation has any exclusive hold on strong words and oblique threats. Communist China has just reminded us of this.

President Johnson has been setting forth some rather forceful comments on what we will do and what we will not permit in Southeast Asia in general, and in South Viet Nam and Laos particularly. He has hinted at plans to carry the Vietnamese war to the north.

Administration officials have said that plans to initiate military operations in North Viet Nam are under study. This would be rational. There is no particular requirement that our side sit back and merely fight North Vietnamese in South Viet Nam while permitting North Viet Nam to remain unscathed.

But we have never said we were going to do it. Apparently we have just wanted to point out to the other side that we are thinking about it, and the possibility of doing it exists.

Now, as a result of an appeal from North Viet Nam, Communist China has told the United States that the initiation of military action against her satellite would be considered a threat to Red China's peace and security.

The men in Peking did not say that they would openly resist any action we might take against North Viet Nam. They merely pointed out that they would not stand idly by, thus giving the impression that they intended to fight should we take the action we have hinted we might take.

So now both sides have warned and hinted and given indications of possible action. The war of nerves in North Viet Nam continues, as does the physical war in South Viet Nam. And the question of real action in North Viet Nam remains.

For our part, we cannot see why North Viet Nam should remain an inviolate sanctuary for the forces of aggression against South Viet Nam. —Atlanta JOURNAL AND CONSTITUTION

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



## McNamara Plans Full Study Of Country's Draft Needs

Secretary of Defense McNamara has just started a one-year study of the draft. It will be the most thorough examination in almost 15 years. About 30 well-qualified manpower specialists, mostly civilian, are doing the work with only one objective in mind: To find the fairest way to bring young men into the Armed Services in sufficient numbers.

No one wants a draft if there is a reasonable alternative. The draft today is inherently unfair because some young men are forced to serve and others go free. The draftees don't like it, and military leaders believe reluctant soldiers are not the best soldiers. The Armed Services would rather have volunteers.

Forty-two percent of all the men who became 26 years old last year, and thus passed the draft age, had not served a day either as draftees or volunteers. This percentage will

grow, according to Defense Department projections. The draft age population is expanding and military manpower needs are not. Selective Service, in other words, will become more and more unfair. Still, the Defense Department needs men. Of the 500,000 men who entered the service last year, 153,000 were draftees. Where will these men come from if the draft law expires?

Senator Nelson sees two solutions to the problem. First, more incentives could be offered to volunteers. The Defense Department now spends \$10 billion a year on military pay. This could be raised. But would a 10 percent increase—\$1 billion to the taxpayers—do the job? Would 20 percent or 30 percent do it? That is what the McNamara study wants to find out.

Another solution, Senator Nelson points out, is to wait and see if the post-war baby soon will produce enough 18 to 26-year-olds to provide the volunteers. The population bulge will be most helpful to volunteer recruitment just as the present draft law expires in 1967.

By the time the thorough McNamara study is completed and the conclusions and recommendations are sent to Congress, the solution may be obvious—and Senator Nelson may have been proven a good prophet. We hope so.

—Washington EVENING SUN

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# Humphrey, Kennedy Head 'Veep' Choices

By BILL GRANT

The only major question asked with regard to the Democratic National Convention is "Who does President Johnson want as a running mate?"

Most of the delegates have already committed themselves to supporting the man the President wants. So, unless Johnson takes a neutral stand and lets the convention decide as did Adlai Stevenson in 1956, the President will have who he wants.

If Lyndon Johnson has himself decided, he is keeping it quiet. He has said that no one is eliminated and, on the basis of this statement, many of the nation's Democratic leaders have at one time or another been mentioned as possible running mates.

At this point, however, there would seem to be two major possibilities. One, of course, is the

late President's brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The other is Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

The choice of the President, for purely political reasons, would seem limited to a Northern liberal. Thus Kennedy and Humphrey.

Kennedy, as well as some of the other possibilities, is Catholic and this could figure in the President's choice.

Some Democrats are much afraid of creating a "Catholic spot" on the four-year ticket. Others think that President Kennedy's assassination will bring more Catholics into the Democratic fold—especially if Johnson chooses a Catholic as his running mate. Similarly, there is strong feeling that Robert Kennedy would be a good vote-getter, despite the bitter feeling toward his strong civil rights stand in the South and elsewhere. He is an able diplomat and has distinguished himself as an exceptional political organizer.

It is Robert Kennedy who created much of the Democratic Party machinery after his brother's nomination and it is to Bobby, as he's called, that many Democratic politicians look for the word of authority.

If there is a popular favorite for the Democratic nomination for vice president, it is Robert Kennedy. He was fallen heir to the Kennedy legend—and the Kennedy fortune—that so captured the nation, especially after John Kennedy's death.

But there have been rumors of friction between the President and the attorney general. Though denied on both sides, they still are heard in Washington circles.

If the President finds Robert Kennedy unacceptable and the Kennedy name necessary, he can turn to Peace Corps chief Sargent Shriver. He too is a Catholic, a member of the famous Kennedy clan, and has charm, personality, and wealth. However, he has never proved himself as a vote-getter. But, for that matter, neither has Robert Kennedy.

But there is good reason to believe that President Johnson may not want a Kennedy or a Kennedy-in-law as his running mate.

President Johnson would then feel obligated to the Kennedy family, should he win in November, as John Kennedy was to him after the 1960 victory. No one would ever be able to clearly say whether it was a Johnson victory or an expression of feeling for the late President.

Lyndon Johnson clearly wants to be his own man and his own President. He was obligated to Kennedy's legislative program and is pushing it through Congress piece by piece. But, shortly, there will be no more Kennedy program and Johnson will have to evolve his own.

This is exactly what he hopes to do after he has won election on his own.

So Lyndon Johnson might well turn to someone with the attributes of a Bobby Kennedy but outside the family. Attention then turns to Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

He is a liberal, perhaps one of the most liberal members of the party. A strong advocate of civil rights, he pushed the Kennedy-Johnson bill through the Senate filibuster. His civil rights image, however, is not as bad in the South as is Robert Kennedy's and he is respected by Southern party leaders for the way he handled himself during the civil rights debates in the Senate.

A candidate in his own right in 1960, he withdrew after being defeated by candidate John Kennedy in the West Virginia primary.

He is known to have the personal admiration of President Johnson and is also well liked by other party leaders. He would be acceptable to the Kennedy wing of the party, even though they would prefer the attorney general.

The other Northern liberals mentioned are strictly dark horse candidates, in the class with Sargent Shriver. Of them, Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine are Catholics. UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson is well

liked and liberal enough but is a two-time loser. Mayor Robert Wagner of New York has had constant local factional troubles and may not be well enough known on the national level. Only Gov. Pat Brown of California, also a Catholic, is among the "mentioned" candidates and not a Northern liberal.

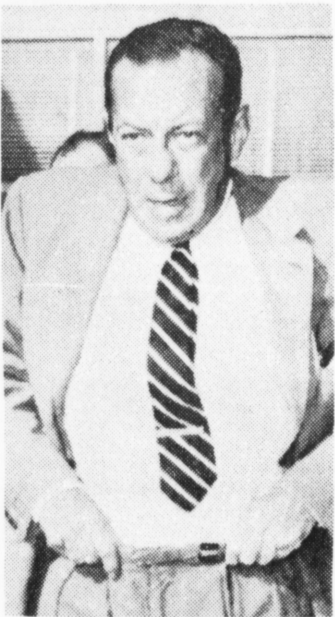
Time moves rapidly and devastatingly in politics but, at this point, it would seem President Johnson leans toward Sen. Humphrey. Humphrey has what the President is looking for in a running mate and would bring few disadvantages to the ticket.

On the other hand, Robert Kennedy cannot be counted out. Although he has done little to push it himself, a large number of party leaders and groups are pushing him for the number two spot. This might put the President in the unhappy position of having to take someone he didn't really want to make the voters happy.

But, on the other hand, President Johnson might see that he cannot win without the Kennedy influence—just as Kennedy could not win without Johnson's South—and nod in the direction of the attorney general. Only time, and the direction of the political breezes, will say for sure.



**HUBERT HUMPHREY**, majority whip in the Senate, led the Administration's successful attempt to pass the civil rights bill and, in doing so, made a national name for himself.



**ROBERT WAGNER**, having racial troubles in New York, is a dark "dark horse."



**ROBERT F. KENNEDY**, the attorney general, confers with Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As attorney general, Bobby Kennedy has been thrust to the forefront of civil rights news.

## Office Of Vice President Has Inglorious Past

### History Backs Johnson In Bid For Nomination

A long glance into political history books should be all that is needed for the Democrats to nominate Lyndon Baines Johnson for President.

Johnson is the eighth man to succeed to the nation's highest office after the death of the chief executive. These men had all been chosen because of "ticket balancing" rather than their qualifications. A look at these men's political fate would indicate that the Democrats would do good to nominate Johnson.

The first four men to succeed to the presidency were all turned down by their party when they sought the nomination for a full term of their own.

John Tyler was the first vice president to move up following the death of a President. Following William Henry Harrison's death just a month after taking office, the Whig party had Tyler in the White House. He was selected because the party thought he could help Harrison by carrying the South.

When it came time four years later to nominate, Tyler was bypassed in favor of Kentucky's Henry Clay, who promptly lost.

The Whigs also lost the only other nominee of the party to be elected by death. Zachary Taylor was succeeded by Millard Fillmore in 1850. Again the Whigs passed over the President to nominate Winfield Scott in 1852. And again they lost.

In both cases the Whig party nominated the man for the second spot because of geography without considering his policies. Both times the party found itself with a man in the White House wearing the party colors but not sharing party views.

The Republican party was faced with

the same problem in 1865 when Andrew Johnson succeeded Abraham Lincoln. Added in an attempt to carry the South, Johnson soon found himself at odds with the Republican-controlled congress. The party leaders tried unsuccessfully to impeach him.

Chester A. Arthur is the other man to be bypassed by his party as a presidential nominee after succeeding to the office at the assassination of his running mate, James A. Garfield. Arthur's backing of reform measures lost him party support, and he was passed up in favor of James G. Blaine in 1884. Again the party with a President on the sidelines due to internal differences lost with another candidate.

Teddy Roosevelt in 1904 became the first man to receive his party's nomination for the presidency, after succeeding to the office at the death of the President. He rewarded the Republicans by scoring a smashing victory.

The Republicans may have seen this trend as they nominated Calvin Coolidge in 1924 in his own right after he had finished Warren Harding's term.

The Democrat's first experience with the question of nominating for a full term a man who succeeded to the office from the job of vice president came in 1948. Harry S. Truman was nominated for the full four-year term after serving most of Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth term.

Political odds would seem to be riding with President Lyndon Johnson this fall in the election if he gets the nomination. Likewise, the trend would seem to forecast defeat for the man the Democrats would pick instead of Johnson.

### Hometown Most Important To Vice President's Job

The office of vice president of the United States is perhaps the most important job in the world chosen or designated by such an unimportant factor as where a man lives.

While Lyndon B. Johnson is the eighth vice president to succeed to the presidency, the office is filled most often by a man from another geographical area than the presidential nominee who could "most help the ticket."

There is little doubt among political observers that the addition to the 1960 Democratic ticket of Lyndon Johnson enabled John F. Kennedy to carry most of the South and win the election.

Following President Kennedy's assassination last November, there has been much talk of trying to eliminate the geographical considerations for the vice presidency and to select the man who is second best in the party to be President.

While there is little doubt that this would be a better system, there is also little chance that the change will be made.

Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater passed over better-known Republicans to select fellow conservative but geographical opposite William Miller. The selection of New Yorker Miller to run with the Arizona senator fills the bill of a well-balanced ticket for the Republicans.

President Johnson, with the nomination virtually in the bag, is faced with the selection of a vice presidential running mate. With the convention's long standing arrangement of allowing the presidential candidate to select his running mate, the decision rests with Johnson.

The men to hold the office have been

some of the least known men in political history.

Seven vice presidents have died in office. Most of these men's names are not recognized today and can be placed only by checking the lists of vice presidents. They are George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, William R. King, Henry Wilson, Thomas A. Hendricks, Garret A. Hobert, and James S. Sherman.

Clinton and Gerry both served under James Madison. King was Pierce's vice president and served less than a year. Wilson served during Grant's second term. Hobert's death during McKinley's first term left the way open to run Teddy Roosevelt for the office in 1900. Hendricks served during Cleveland's first term. Sherman served with William Howard Taft.

One vice president, John C. Calhoun, resigned from the office and its accompanying role as president of the Senate to run for the Senate.

Vice President Marshall is reported to have told the story of two brothers. "One," he said, "ran away to sea, the other was elected vice president, and nothing was ever heard of either of them again."

Vice President John Nance Garner reputedly described his position as "just a spare tire on the automobile of government."

The office is becoming even more the second highest office in the land. Johnson's choice of a running mate, whether made because of geography or fitness for the job, can play an important part in American history.



# National Conventions Play A Major Role In Politics

## Some Plan, Others Plot, Few Analyze

When Andrew Jackson was elected to his second term in the White House in 1832, he made two firsts: he became the first Democratic President, and the first President nominated at a national political convention.

Since that momentous 1832 convention, the Democratic Party has elected 14 other of its candidates to the highest office in the land.

Behind the man in the office, behind his election, behind, even, his nomination, lies the confused but all-knowing, the innocent but shrewd, world of politics.

And this world of politics boils over during the conventions. Political bosses analyze and plan and plot, newsmen observe and report and speculate, and delegates just raise hell.

Conventions roll around every four years, and every time they do they receive much comment:

"A convention," Alistair Cooke observed, "As a chess tournament disguised as a circus."

"The convention system is hard on your eardrums and on your digestive tract," commented Max Ascoli, "but it works."

Malcolm Moos philosophized that, "Any American boy can grow up to be President—but first he's got to be nominated."

"The Convention Keynote Ad-

dress," Mark Sullivan remarked, "is a combination of oratory, grand opera, and hog calling."

"A rigged convention is one with the other man's delegates in control," James A. Farley said. "An open convention is when your delegates are in control."

The first Democratic Convention broadcast on radio was the convention of 1924, which was also the longest convention on record. It took 103 ballots to choose John W. Davis to run against Calvin Coolidge.

Arthur Krock of the New York Times reflected on the two national parties in the 1920's: "Democrats are excitable, difficult to lead, idealistic, and reckless when in convention assembled. History demonstrates that they would rather fight among themselves than with the enemy. When Republican delegations are released from their home instructions, they go to their bosses. When Democratic delegations are released, they go to pieces."

The Presidency first became a really dynamic office in the hands of Jackson. He conceived of the President as the true representative of the people, and, following this line of thinking, he was the first President to go over the heads of Congress and appeal directly to the people.

He expanded the President's influence through the appointive powers granted him and the spoils system, thereby welding together a powerful political weapon. This, in effect, brought the entire executive branch of the government, with all its departments and agencies, directly under his command.

The next Democratic President to add to the powers of the office was James K. Polk, who won the election of 1844. He used his

executive powers to wage the war with Mexico.

Grover Cleveland crushed the Pullman Strike of 1894, thus acting entirely on his own initiative in what he believed was necessary to "insure the domestic tranquility."

The Party's 1912 and 1916 candidate, Woodrow Wilson, did much to add to the powers of the President. He dominated the legislative process, originated the Presidential press conference, revived the personal address to Congress, appealed directly to the people, effectively used eloquent and persuasive prose in his



WOODROW WILSON'S victory in 1912 split GOP.

messages, and became the chief diplomat for the country.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Party's nominee in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944, and who also ran on the Party's ticket for the second spot in 1920, did more perhaps than any other President to extend the powers of the office, and, consequently, the Federal Government.

The nation was suffering when he came in office in 1932 not only from economic depression, but also from spiritual depression. The legislation Congress passed in the famous Hundred Days after his inauguration was designed to rescue the nation from the brink of economic disaster and to reassure a forlorn American people that hope was not lost. Indeed, his assertion that "we have nothing to fear but fear itself" went far in raising the morale of the public.

Apart from this, his legislative programs laid the basis for many of the modern programs we take for granted every day, such as the TVA.

FDR did much to convince the nation that the old, rugged individualism was a part of another age that time had passed on by, and that it was his duty as the President, and therefore the duty of the Federal Government, to support, stabilize, and stimulate the economy and to apply safeguards and controls on business to guard against another depression.

Harry S. Truman's great contribution to the office was his transforming the presidency into a role of true world leadership. During his stay at the White House he led the United States in its "police action" in Korea. Viet Nam is mute evidence of the influence "police action" still plays in the government.

It is still too early to analyze John F. Kennedy, but he will surely emerge as the President who gave the office so much prestige, dignity, and, at the same time, informality. He was the man who gave the White House an air of gaiety, youth, and power.

## Democratic Conventions: 1832—1964

YEAR	CITY	NOMINEE	BALLOTS
1832	Baltimore	Andrew Jackson .....	1
1836	Baltimore	Martin Van Buren .....	1
1840	Baltimore	Martin Van Buren .....	1
1844	Baltimore	James K. Polk .....	9
1848	Baltimore	Lewis Cass .....	4
1852	Baltimore	Franklin Pierce .....	49
1856	Cincinnati	James Buchanan .....	17
1860	Baltimore	Stephan A. Douglas .....	2
1864	Chicago	George B. McClellan .....	1
1868	New York	Horatio Seymour .....	22
1872	Baltimore	Horace Greeley .....	1
1876	St. Louis	Samuel J. Tilden .....	2
1880	Cincinnati	Winfield S. Hancock .....	2
1884	Chicago	Grover Cleveland .....	2
1888	St. Louis	Grover Cleveland .....	1
1892	Chicago	Grover Cleveland .....	1
1896	Chicago	William J. Bryan .....	5
1900	Kansas City	William J. Bryan .....	1
1904	St. Louis	Alton S. Parker .....	1
1908	Denver	William J. Bryan .....	1
1912	Baltimore	Woodrow Wilson .....	46
1916	St. Louis	Woodrow Wilson .....	1
1920	San Francisco	James M. Cox .....	43
1924	New York	John W. Davis .....	103
1928	Houston	Alfred E. Smith .....	1
1932	Chicago	Franklin D. Roosevelt .....	4
1936	Philadelphia	Franklin D. Roosevelt .....	1
1940	Chicago	Franklin D. Roosevelt .....	1
1944	Chicago	Franklin D. Roosevelt .....	1
1948	Philadelphia	Harry S. Truman .....	1
1952	Chicago	Adlai E. Stevenson .....	3
1956	Chicago	Adlai E. Stevenson .....	1
1960	Los Angeles	John F. Kennedy .....	1
1964	Atlantic City	? ? ? .....	?

## CANDIDATES' VIEWS

President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Barry M. Goldwater will fight it out on a number of issues during the upcoming campaign for the presidency.

They sharply differ on their civil rights stands. The President contends that states' rights are "an obligation," and that "until education is blind to color, until employment is unaware of race, emancipation will be a proclamation, but it will not be a fact." He supported the civil rights bill in its trek through Congress.

Sen. Goldwater has generally taken a states' rights approach to racial problems. He claims the recent civil rights bill, which he voted against, is "unworkable, unconstitutional, and a violation of the property rights."

Both men agree in a general way that Cuba should be sealed off from the rest of the Americas. Goldwater even goes so far as to say that it should be isolated to prevent outside support and export of subversion. He has generally taken a more militant stand on the issue than Johnson has.

Johnson holds fast to his "war on poverty" stand, claiming that the best way to fight is through a food-stamp program; work, retraining, and basic educational projects; medicare; and development of resources, especially the human resources, the "most precious asset."

Goldwater maintains the traditional Republican stand that free enterprise is the key to prosperity. He proposes that the government end its restraints on free trade by cutting governmental



LYNDON JOHNSON

expenditures, cutting taxes, and encouraging initiative. This was almost exactly the position that Herbert Hoover took in 1928 and 1932.

The President sees foreign aid as a means of benefitting the world community and therefore the whole of humanity. He contends that fighting poverty in 100 nations or more will prevent violent revolutions in the future.

Goldwater has taken a more short-range view of the issue. He holds that foreign aid should be used only as a weapon against communism by driving the wedge of Western prosperity into the areas under communist influence.

In the field of education, the two men stand on opposite poles. Goldwater vigorously proclaims that federal aid to education would lead to federal control of education, while Johnson just as vigorously denies it.

Johnson says that the United States is far more powerful than any other nation in the world, while Goldwater charges that the administration has "deliberately misled" the people on defense strength.



BARRY GOLDWATER

	1 <sup>st</sup> BALLOT	2 <sup>nd</sup> BALLOT	3 <sup>rd</sup> BALLOT
ALABAMA	38		
ALASKA	12		
ARIZONA	19		
ARKANSAS	32		
CALIFORNIA	154		
COLORADO	23		
CONNECTICUT	43		
DELAWARE	22		
FLORIDA	51		
GEORGIA	53		
HAWAII	25		
IDAHO	15		
ILLINOIS	114		
INDIANA	51		
IOWA	35		
KANSAS	27		
KENTUCKY	34		
LOUISIANA	46		
MAINE	16		
MARYLAND	48		
MASSACHUSETTS	69		
MICHIGAN	92		
MINNESOTA	50		
MISSISSIPPI	24		
MISSOURI	58		
MONTANA	17		
NEBRASKA	19		
NEVADA	22		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15		
NEW JERSEY	77		
NEW MEXICO	26		
NEW YORK	179		
N. CAROLINA	58		
N. DAKOTA	15		
OHIO	99		
OKLAHOMA	30		
OREGON	24		
PENNSYLVANIA	125		
RHODE ISLAND	27		
S. CAROLINA	38		
S. DAKOTA	15		
TENNESSEE	40		
TEXAS	99		
UTAH	16		
VERMONT	12		
VIRGINIA	42		
WASHINGTON	35		
W. VIRGINIA	37		
WISCONSIN	46		
WYOMING	15		
CANAL ZONE	5		
DIST. COLUMBIA	16		
GUAM	3		
PUERTO RICO	8		
VIRGIN IS.	5		
TOTALS	2316		
TOTAL DEMOCRATIC VOTES 2316 NECESSARY FOR NOMINATION 1159			



# Calm Confidence In Atlantic City

By BILL GRANT

During the height of the drama of the Republican National Convention, one television commentator remarked that a look at what the candidates were doing on July 4 would be telling. He found:

► Barry Goldwater at home in Phoenix watering the lawn and, later in the day grand marshalling a parade.

► William Scranton out on the campaign trail in the Midwest making several speeches during the afternoon.

► Lyndon Johnson, President of the United States, sailing on a friend's cruiser clad in swim trunks and cap.

The significance was clear. Sen. Goldwater had the delegates. Gov. Scranton didn't. President Johnson could sit back and be amused by all of it.

What happened in the weeks following is now history. Goldwater took the nomination, the convention, and the party machinery and now, as he had already begun to do before San Francisco, is pot shooting at President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

Less than a month from now, the Democrats will open their campaign. They, however, have few of the worries of the GOP.

Politics is a great game of "ins" and "outs," and, as every schoolboy knows, the Democrats are "in" now and the Republicans are "out." This in itself is a significant fact.

The presidency holds tremendous power and prestige, attributes which become associated, rightly or wrongly, with the office holder. The President always, or so it seems, speaks with extra authority and any other candidate is just an "outsider."

The significance of this fact in current political reality is pointed up by history. No President since Herbert Hoover has been cast aside at the polls when he sought reelection. With Hoover it was the depression and the problems of the country's worst economic disaster that led both directly and indirectly to his defeat. Prior to 1932, only Grover Cleveland was unseated in 1888 in a reelection bid.

So, just being the incumbent makes Lyndon Johnson certain to get



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was an unexcelled campaigner and pioneered in the use of radio in his campaigns. A young bystander at this broadcast is Congressman Lyndon Johnson of Texas.



—Wide World Photos

**"I bear the responsibility of the Presidency of the United States, and it is my duty to make decisions that no adviser and no Ally can make for me."**

the nomination and gives him an excellent chance for election in November.

It is accurate to say, then, that the Democrats are confident—as confident as a party can be at mid-summer in an election year. They hold the presidency, a majority in both houses of Congress, and a majority of the state houses. They see no prospect of losing their grip on any of them.

But this is far from being a normal election year. Although he is the officeholder, Lyndon Johnson was not elected to that office. Gaining it as he did, he naturally was the recipient of many "unifying" moves by members of both parties to quickly heal up the nation's wounds in a time of national crisis.

The "honeymoon" aspect of Johnson's administration still shows. By election day he will have held the nation's highest office little more than 11 months. Unless a crisis develops before then, he will have had to make none of the hard decisions that hurt a President's popularity.

Kennedy's "honeymoon" was quickly tarnished by the Bay of Pigs, and then the decisions on sending troops into Mississippi and in pushing hard for a civil rights bill.

Commentators generally agreed, as of last November, that John Kennedy would win reelection in a close race. Now they feel Lyndon Johnson will win going away.

The reasons for this change in the political winds go deeper than just the change in men holding the office. A much more subtle and less dramatic change has come over the Democratic Party—and the nation—since Nov. 22, 1963.

John Kennedy has become not only a patron saint of the Democratic Party, but of the nation as well. Those who once despised his name and his programs now view him with reverence or speak only with reserve. This same mystical quality—and to an even greater degree—surrounds the figure of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

These two Presidents, then, have a great impact on their party and the

nation even in death. This should be especially noticeable at Atlantic City, as the Democratic convention is officially dedicated to Kennedy's memory.

So long as the American two-party system of government endures, there will never be a Democratic National Convention without four-time winner Franklin Roosevelt.

Though it is 20 years to the month since he was last nominated by a wildly cheering convention, he is still the Democratic hero; and the mention of his name is still enough to bring a thousand delegates roaring to their feet.

He is no longer remembered for the brass-knuckle fight to pack the Supreme Court or the charges that he over-stepped his Constitutional authority.

What is remembered by the young and old in the party is the legend of Roosevelt that lives in every delegate's heart. There will be no Democrat in Atlantic City who will not quicken to his name. It evokes a mental picture of a man who headed the nation during its worst depression and its bloodiest and most costly war, the man whose epitaph (by Republican editor William Allen White) was "God bless your gaudy guts."

In short, Franklin D. Roosevelt was the kind of politician that every politician would like to be—whether he admits it or not—and has the kind of reputation and image any public figure would covet.

The legend will be there in Atlantic City, all right—the very essence of confidence and power; the jaw outthrust and uplifted; the cigarette holder swinging in a jaunty arc; the grin and the eyes sparkling behind those old pince-nez glasses. And, ever since his death, the Democrats have been looking for another FDR.

There were many who thought John Kennedy was that man. A little young perhaps. Without the flash and confidence that was Roosevelt's. But, nevertheless, the backgrounds were not dissimilar and this young

Kennedy was charming, smooth, intelligent, and eloquent.

The nation was stunned into shocked silence and anger by the events at Dallas. One incredible event seemingly led to another and the hearts of every wife and mother walked down Pennsylvania Avenue with Jacqueline Kennedy. Every brother felt close to Bobby and every father cried with aging Joseph Kennedy.

In death, John Kennedy had the complete devotion of the nation he had been denied in life.

Now, John Kennedy joins Franklin Roosevelt as sort of unseen leader of the party and their images are present wherever Democrats gather.

Even outside the party, the images of JFK and FDR are respected and adored—a most agonizing fact for Republicans.

Although he has neither the Kennedy nor the Roosevelt image, Johnson has a widespread appeal of his own. He is everybody's idea of a politician. A glad-hander, smooth-talker, and friend-maker, Lyndon Johnson enjoys great popularity as the fall campaign nears.

Of course some of this popularity is still an after-effect of Dallas and the brevity of his term. But much of it is real and genuine on the part of businessmen and labor leaders, farmers and urban dwellers, rich and poor who trust this tall man from Texas.

So Lyndon Johnson, inheritor of the long string of events that line the road to Atlantic City, stands on the verge of a fall campaign in a most enviable position. Popular, in power, and in control, he looks like a sure bet for election.

But the course of time, and politics, alter many opinions and many minds. Crisis may be around the corner and popularity is such a transitory quality.

Sen. Goldwater wants to offer the voters a "clear choice," their first since 1932. No one knows what the choice of a running mate, new civil rights trouble, or the war in Viet Nam will do to Johnson's popularity.

But, if these conditions remain stable until November, he'll be a hard man to beat indeed. So, glowing with mid-summer confidence, the Democrats move toward Atlantic City.



JOHN F. KENNEDY, young, charming, and eloquent, captured the nation's heart as its 35th President and gained a permanent place in that heart when he died.



# Democratic Vice Presidential Prospects

## Seven Appear To Lead Field To Be Johnson's Running Mate



**Ambassador Stevenson**

United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson was, in his own words, "one of the jubilant midwives" at the birth of the United Nations in 1945. And over the years he has been preeminently at ease in a United Nations which was learning to come to grips with the vastly complex political and social challenges of the nuclear age.

He says the UN is "far from a perfect instrument for peace and justice," but speaking last October in Los Angeles he said "the UN for the most part is a symbol of the aspirations of 111 nations working, talking together, arguing, agreeing, and disagreeing together in the search for peace, for decency, for human dignity."

Born in Los Angeles at the turn of the century, Mr. Stevenson received his A.B. from Princeton in 1922 and his LL.D. from Northwestern University in 1926. He is a former newspaperman and lawyer. He is a Unitarian.

In 1948, he was elected Governor of Illinois.

In 1952, in a genuine "draft" he was nominated by the Democratic convention to run for President. He lost to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, receiving 44.4 percent of the votes. He lost more decisively in a contest with President Eisenhower in 1956, tallying only 42 percent of the popular vote.

Since the passing of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Stevenson has devoted much energy toward carrying on her work in the field of human rights as chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Mr. Stevenson was divorced in 1949. He has three sons.

Articles on this page are by William C. Selover of the Christian Science Monitor.

### Governor Brown

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California calls his philosophy of government "responsible liberalism."

In his first bid for public office in 1928 when he was 23, San Francisco lawyer Pat Brown, then a Republican, ran for a seat in the California State Assembly. He lost.

In the 1930's he switched to the Democratic Party because, he says, he "admired Roosevelt and what he was doing."

By 1943, Mr. Brown began winning, and he has not stopped since. After two four-year terms as San Francisco's district attorney, he became attorney general of California, serving from 1950 to 1958.

He defeated William F. Knowland, former Senate Majority Leader, for governor of this populous state by over a million votes in 1958 and tri-



umphed over Richard M. Nixon by more than 250,000 votes in 1962.

He received his law degree from the San Francisco College of Law in 1927. Mr. Brown, a Roman Catholic, was married in 1930. The Browns have four children.

### Senator Humphrey

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Senate Democratic whip, has mellowed only slightly since his election to the Senate from Minnesota in 1948.

He is still an outspoken, indefatigable liberal.

He first gained national prominence for his liberal stand on civil rights at the 1948 Democratic convention. Then, as second-term reform Mayor of Minneapolis and leader of the Minnesota delegation to the convention, he fought for a tough, uncompromising civil-rights plank in the party platform. President Truman favored a more moderate stand.

But Mr. Humphrey held out and won. This caused several Southern delegations to walk out, forming their own States' Rights Party.

### Minnesota First

He went on that year to become the first Democrat from Minnesota ever elected to the United States Senate. Thus entering national politics at the age of 37, he has remained a powerful spokesman for federal aid to education, civil-rights legislation, medicare, and urban renewal; and he was a tireless supporter of the nuclear-test-ban treaty.

As a former political science

professor, his interests have remained broad, even diffuse, and he has rarely specialized as some of his fellow senators have done.

Mr. Humphrey graduated from the Denver College of Pharmacy in 1933 and received his A.B. from the University of Minnesota in 1939. He received an M.A. from Louisiana State University in 1940.

Senator Humphrey was a candidate for the 1960 presidential nomination. But he withdrew after losing to John F. Kennedy in the West Virginia primary.

Senator Humphrey is married and has four children. He is a Congregationalist.



### Senator McCarthy

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, a former professor, a scholar, and a so-called "egghead," went to Washington long before the Kennedy administration made "eggheads" more widely acceptable in the nation's capital.

A professor of economics and

sociology, he was elected to the House of Representatives from St. Paul, Minn., in 1948, and was reelected four times from the relatively "safe" Democratic 4th District.

He has never been a national figure, but he has consistently attracted the attention of his fellow Democratic liberals. As an active Roman Catholic layman, he identified himself comfortably with the reform trends initiated by the late Pope John XXIII.

Senator McCarthy won nationwide distinction for his speech nominating Adlai E. Stevenson for President at the Democratic national convention in 1960.

Senator McCarthy received his A.B. from St. Johns University in 1935 and his M.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1937.

He is married and has four children.

### Attorney General Kennedy

Just about a year ago, during a long hot summer of racial strife, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sat in his office in Washington with the white and Negro leaders of Cambridge, Md. Racial demonstrations had brought violence to the quiet Eastern Shore community, and the negotiations which the Attorney General was encouraging appeared to be leading nowhere. The atmosphere was gloomy.

But the next day, an agreement was announced.

### Small Victory

It was just a small victory in a continuing series of battles the younger brother of the late President has waged in his fight for racial equality. His critics have charged that the Attorney General has been the cause of much of the strife by his decisive use of the powers of his office.

In 1953 he became an assistant counsel on the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, under chief counsel Roy Cohn. Mr. Kennedy resigned after feuding with Mr. Cohn on the conduct of the Army-McCarthy hearings. He rejoined the subcommittee and became the chief counsel and staff director in 1955.

Then, from 1957 to 1960 he



was chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor-Management Field.

### Harvard Graduate

Mr. Kennedy graduated from Harvard in 1948 and received his LL.B. from the University of Virginia in 1951. He is married and has eight children.

When his brother was President, the Attorney General was considered by many to be second in command in Washington; under President Johnson, with whom the Attorney General has never been close, his status is much less clear.

### Mayor Wagner

As mayor of the largest city in the United States, Robert F. Wagner sees his job in New York City as No. 2 in the nation.

Mr. Wagner is a graduate of Yale University (A.B., 1933) and received his LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1937. He has two sons. He is a Roman Catholic. His wife passed on earlier this year.

As the son of former United States Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York (1927-49) he entered comfortably into politics. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1937 and served there until 1942.



### Director Shriver

Robert Sargent Shriver Jr. has risen to greater prominence along with the New Frontier's Peace Corps' spectacular success. After only three years, the corps now has nearly 8,000 volunteers in the field, serving in 40 countries.

If the Peace Corps idea does not change the world, Mr. Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, says, "then the world is beyond redemption."

His new task as director of President Johnson's "war on

poverty" is regarded as another important test of his capabilities and talents.

Mr. Shriver is a Yale University graduate (A.B. cum laude, 1938, LL.B., 1941), and he served in the United States Navy during World War II. In



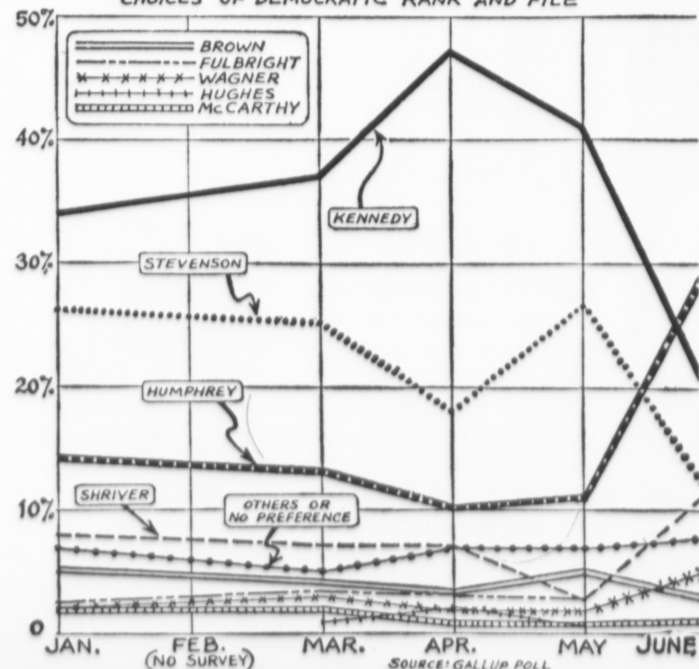
1948 he was made assistant manager of the Chicago Merchandise Mart, one of the world's largest commercial buildings, owned by his father-in-law, Joseph P. Kennedy, the father of the late President Kennedy. He worked there until 1960 when Sen. John F. Kennedy asked him to help in his presidential campaign.

Mr. Shriver was elected to the Chicago School Board in 1955. The next year, at the age of 41, he was one of the youngest members ever elected to be president of the board.

Mr. Shriver married the late President's sister Eunice Kennedy in 1953. They have four children. He is a Roman Catholic.

### DEMOCRATIC V-P PROSPECTS

CHOICES OF DEMOCRATIC RANK AND FILE



Charts by Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer, and Clifton J. Monteith



## Anthropology Museum In Carnegie Building

By FRANK BROWNING  
Kernel Staff Writer

How many times have you passed by that square, ornate building in the center of campus and said to yourself, "I wonder what's in there?"

That square building—known as the Carnegie Building, or more simply, "the Museum"—is the home of some old men who lived between two and five thousand years ago.

The Carnegie Building, which is now an anthropology and archaeology museum, was the University's first library. When it was dedicated as the library in 1909, the University was called Kentucky State.

The Museum was made possible by a \$26,500 grant from the financier and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Margaret I. King, secretary to Kentucky State President, James K. Patterson, was the first librarian in her spare time.

When the library opened in 1909-10 school year, it contained 3,000 volumes. In Miss King's library report of 1913, she listed 9,528 volumes.

Miss King's library stayed in the Carnegie Building until 1931 when the old section of the present library was completed.

The Carnegie Building was opened as a museum in the early 1930's and was free to the public in the afternoons. Many releases in local and area papers throughout the last thirty years have noted the large collection of Kentucky archaeological finds on display in the museum.

Three major collections of prehistoric Kentucky culture are presently on exhibit in the museum. They are: the Archaic Culture dating 5000-1500 BC, the Adena Culture dating 800 BC-800 AD, and the Fort Ancient Culture dating 1200-1650 AD.

In 1936 the museum was given more than 30,000 pieces of prehistoric specimens representing the collections of Charles Kobert of Lebanon.

During the fall and spring terms, elementary school children are taken on tours through the museum. Two displays in the museum balcony, the Modern Eskimo and the Modern Nagajo

Indian, are used in the social science course, "Societies Around the World."

Plans are being made by the museum staff to design an Indonesian culture display.

Andris Skreija, a museum assistant for the last year, said that the museum has two functions: (1.) Teaching, through the exhibits, and (2.) Conducting "digs" and analyzing the data obtained from them.

At the moment, Skreija said, the museum is emphasizing research and "digs." With the great number of artificial lakes and watershed projects being constructed now, many sites rich in archaeological specimens stand to be lost to man completely for the foreseeable future. Thus, the museum is "digging" as fast as it can to collect as many relics as possible.

Don't be bashful. Look into the museum, and meet your ancestors.

### CLASSIFIED

#### WANTED

WANTED—Folk Singers, Beatniks, Musicians, poets. Come to 140 N. Upper, Sunday evening after 6 p.m. Call 252-5952. J3t

WANTED—As of Sept. 15, I will need a part-time bookkeeper, typist, and researcher of horse records at my office adjoining Keeneland. Only applications in writing will be considered. All will be acknowledged. John H. Clark, R.R. 2, Lexington. 17J2t

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## 3rd French Institute Is 'Cultural Island'

"This institute is a cultural island," comments a participant in the University's third annual summer French Institute.

The institute literally is an island of its own for eight weeks while 51 public school teachers of French from throughout the United States attend classes and sessions in French throughout the day on the UK campus and live and dine together in the Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Delta land," and the participants must Theta fraternity houses.

English is taboo on the "island" French at all times, from daybreak to day's end. In this way, the Americans are forced not only to learn French thoroughly, but to use it constantly.

This method contrasts with the experience of the average American teacher of French who usually has only the opportunity to read the language and listen to recordings of natives speaking the language.

The institute's director, John A. Rea, UK assistant professor of modern foreign languages, hopes that the participants will "get a feeling for French and its many shadings," by close contact with 14 staff members, 10 of whom are natives of French-speaking countries.

Funds for the institute were provided by a \$76,891 contract with the United States Office of Education under terms of the National Defense Education Act.

Classes are held in six subject areas: Methodology, taught by Miss Margaret Rowbotham, Lafayette High School, Lexington; demonstration classes, taught by Miss Geraldine Brock, Bates Creek Junior High School; pattern drill laboratory, conducted by Mrs. Timothy Taylor and Miss Shuly Stein, both of Lexington but who are natives of France; conversation, directed by Mrs. Pat Sullivan, Lexington, also a native of France; modern French culture and applied linguistics.

During lunch, one of the French staff members gives a "news broadcast" in French, including the weather with degrees in centigrade, a French custom.

## JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY: A PROFILE OF THE MAN AND EPOCH

Among the many cultural and educational activities to which the late President Kennedy was devoted, his project for a library took first place. "... His interest in the Library was one of the truly great interests of his life," Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy recently said.

President Kennedy's plan for the Library is being carried out by the American people. Already five million dollars have been collected in thousands of contributions—large and small. The total cost will be \$10 million. The Library will be constructed in Boston, on a campus site selected by President Kennedy himself and donated by Harvard University.

The Library will provide a profile of the man and epoch. Even more, it will include the Kennedy Memorial Institute, a

## King Named To Board Of Alumni Council

Miss Helen G. King, University director of alumni affairs, has been appointed to the board of directors of the American Alumni Council as chairman of continuing education.

She was appointed by Miss Bea Field, new AAC president, during the group's national conference in Denver, Colo., where Miss King appeared on two programs.

training center for young people in the understanding and practice of democracy and public service.

Through contributions to the Library, millions of Americans are expressing their own interest in President Kennedy's desire that the world of ideas and the world of effective decisions be brought together.

Names of donors will be recorded in the Great Book of Contributions, which will be on permanent display in the Library, and Mrs. Kennedy will acknowledge all contributions.

Thousands of Kentuckians have already contributed toward the state's \$150,000 quota for the Library fund. If you have not had an opportunity to make your contribution, you may forward it with the enrollment card below.

Please Enroll Me As a Member of

KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY FOUNDATION OF KENTUCKY

and have my name inscribed in the Archives of the

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY LIBRARY

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## AT UK EVERYONE READS THE KERNEL!



### A Cool Duel

The well dressed dog and his UK cat  
Side by side in the grill they sat;  
'Twas half-past twelve . . . how the  
hours do pass  
Not one nor the other had gone to  
class.

(I wasn't there; I simply state . . .  
what was told to me by a helpful  
mate.)

In the **Kernel** they read as they sat and  
thought  
Of things to be done and clothes to  
be bought;  
Of shows to see and food to eat . . .  
And places to go where friends meet

(In case you doubt what I have just  
said  
Without UK this town would be dead.)

To the 10,000 students who need  
many things  
The **Kernel** daily, a sales talk brings  
So to get your share of the UK dollar  
Just call **2306** for an advertising  
scholar.

(A successful advertiser told me so  
And that is how I came to know.)

\* A modern translation of *The Duel* by  
Stuart Goldfarb.



## UK Hosts Rehabilitation Conference

A new University staffed organization—the Committee on Developing Facilities for the Disabled—was discussed in detail Tuesday at a luncheon of the Vocational Rehabilitation Conference. Providing the information was UK's executive vice president, Dr. A. D. Albright.

Dr. Albright explained that the committee, created by UK President John W. Oswald, "is to study the University's facilities and present programs in teaching, research and service for the disabled."

The committee's second function, Dr. Albright continued, will be to recommend the best means of expanding present and develop new diagnostic clinics, and to establish advisory services to agencies and communities

throughout the Commonwealth.

Dr. Albright said that the committee also is to serve as an advisory and coordinating body at the University on all personnel and programs in teaching, research and service in the area of the disabled. This eventually will lead to an expanded program in the education of counselors, special teachers and various therapeutic specialists in physical and mental rehabilitation.

The speaker said that the committee hopes that the University will become the center for service and research in all areas of special education and rehabilitation, and will provide diagnostic facilities to agencies and individuals.

"Our approach must involve procedures of obtaining maximum utilization of our limited personnel, funds and 'in short-supply' facilities," Dr. Albright said. "To accomplish this goal,

we must be willing to examine our administrative organizations, our program differentiations and our individual preoccupations with our historical development as specialized departments and functionaries."

"Conversely, we must be willing to seek with open minds new ways of coordinating and integrating our separate services, without losing sight of the particularized aspects of our specialties," he added.

While reviewing programs already developed, Dr. Albright called attention to these programs in the College of Education for the preparation of rehabilitation counselors; preparation of teachers in special education; and the National Defense Education Act Guidance and Counseling Institutes.

The Department of Psychology, Dr. Albright continued, prepares speech therapists and the train-

ing of specialists in hearing and related disorders, and the Medical Center provides specialist training in pediatrics, psychiatry, physical and occupational therapy and community medicine.

In the area of research, the official noted, UK sociologists have made studies of the Appalachian region for the purpose of establishing bases for the development of rehabilitative services; pediatricians have studied the needs of children throughout the state for specialized clinical studies; a psychologist is engaged in a research project with the Kentucky Department of Child Welfare, and an agriculturalist is developing a program of vocational and occupational rehabilitation in Eastern Kentucky.

Dr. Albright also pointed to services provided by the Division of Community Services in the UK Medical Center.

## WBKY To Be Off From August 1 To September 7

WBKY, the University radio station, has announced that it will be off the air from Aug. 1 until Sept. 7 for equipment installation and repairs.

The off-the-air period, station officials said, is necessary to prepare for the fall semester.

The station broadcasts an FM signal on 91.3 megacycles from 5 p.m. until 10 p.m. daily. The station format for fall calls for an additional number of locally produced programs.

Program bulletins for the summer are now available by writing or calling the station at its studios atop McVey Hall.

The station's summer staff includes Bob Paddock as station manager; John Ryan, operations manager; Julia Meredith, music director; Jim Stone and Joe O'Conner, staff announcers; Kathy Clarke, traffic and continuity; and Bob Towers and Don Redmon, engineers.

## Farm Youths Study Free Enterprise

About 80 rural teenagers received workshop sessions and lectures on the free enterprise system as it functions in America during the annual Kentucky Youth Seminar held here Monday through Wednesday.

Participants included representatives of 4-H and Future Farmers of America chapters which have been studying business operations on a group basis, according to Dr. Stanley Wall, associate dean of the UK College of Agriculture and Home Economics and chairman for the fourth annual event. Approximately 20 adult advisors attended with the delegates.

On Monday, the delegates were addressed by Dr. Max J. Wasserman, professor in the UK School of Diplomacy and International Commerce. Dr. Wasserman explained the workings of the private business system in a democratic society and outlined the rights and duties of a citizen living in the American democracy. He emphasized that democracy should be America's chief export to newly developing nations.

Seminar instructors—strong on the idea that much is to be learned by practical methods—divided the delegates into eight groups, each group simulating the board of directors of a large corporation or cooperative organization. Each board elected officers and conducted business sessions along the lines of American enterprises. The young "executives" heard Dr. A. D. Albright, executive vice president of UK, give a talk on leadership preparation.

Dr. Albright's remarks were centered on the future—"The 'eye' of leadership is cast to the future. No one can ever go back to anything, except for clues, try as hard as he will."

He said leaders must possess the ability to recognize real problems and the skill to solve them, must boast attitudes linked with inquisitiveness, flexibility and humaneness and must be able to

meet stresses while under high-level energy output. Also, according to the UK official, a leader must be able to evaluate his personal behavior and to exercise control.

Thomas Ballantine, UK alumnus who is president of the Louisville Title Insurance Co., told the group "It is the finest in the world and has produced greater happiness, peace of mind and standard of living than any system ever devised by man."

He cited the system as one

### Psychology Gets \$50,000 Grant

The Department of Psychology at the University has been awarded a training grant of \$50,772 by the National Institute of Mental Health.

The award is a continuation of an original NIMH grant. The money will provide stipends for graduate students who have chosen clinical psychology as an area of concentration, and will support staff positions of those who contribute directly to the graduate clinical training program.

"constituting the door between a good today and an even better tomorrow." However, he warned that this door can be closed too quickly and finally "if the system falls into the hands of those who do not know what made it open in the first place or who do not care whether or not it is preserved."

Basing his talk on the seminar's chief program topic, "Leadership in Business," Ballantine stressed that this particular leadership "has to attempt solutions to problems ever mindful of the fact that such solutions must not transgress the rights of the individual or take from him his dignity."

One of the problems that is omnipresent is that of communication, Ballantine said, explaining that it is essential "that people understand the importance of the free enterprise system of which the businessman is a part and to have his customers, his employees and all other segments of society accept his efforts willingly and permit him to retain a modest profit as his compensation."

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